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General Information on Partisan ActivityPartisan Leadership

1. in 1947 the local partisans in the area of Kedainiai (55-17N, 23-58E) were receiving their instructions from elsewhere. The belief among partisans was that the partisan leadership was located somewhere in Vilnius (54-40N, 25-16E). partisans active in all of Zemaitija (low Lithuania) were directed by the partisan group active in the area of the Plokstyne forest, in the vicinity of Plateliai (56-03N, 21-48E).
2. The arrival of partisan leaders in 1947 was generally known to local partisans. in 1947 a partisan "general" visited the partisans located in the Plokstyne forest. He came in a light motor vehicle and was dressed in a Soviet military uniform decorated with various military awards. On the occasion of the "general's" arrival, a major conference took place. In addition to local participants, liaison men from other areas attended. It was decided at the conference that partisan units should be broken up into

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small groups, and appropriate instructions were issued to accomplish this. Previously, units consisted of from nine or ten up to 19 persons. On the basis of the conference decision, units were split up in groups of three, four, or five men, in order that they could hide and subsist more easily.¹

Roundups and Encirclements

3. In spring and fall of 1946 and 1947, major roundups took place in Zemaitija. Army units transferred from other places participated in them. They were guided by officers, and the soldiers proceeded in such a way that one soldier was always in sight of another. There were no combats with tanks and artillery in the Zemaitija area, but the partisans were sometimes reconnoitered from planes. [redacted] in the Aukstaitija (Upper Lithuania) area, artillery and planes participated in the roundups, but [redacted] Later, roundups were made by local army units only. 25X1
4. In 1947 many Soviet garrisons left Lithuania for the Ukraine. A rumor spread through Lithuania that these garrisons were sent to the Ukraine to suppress a revolt. Partisans attacked the outgoing units and captured ammunition. There was also another rumor that, because of the arrival of an American committee to investigate the situation in Lithuania, MVD units were to be sent from Lithuania to non-Baltic Soviet republics. Partisan activity was increasing. However, after several weeks, reinforced garrisons returned to Lithuania with the intention of exterminating the partisans entirely.
5. At Easter 1947, there was a roundup, resulting, it was said, from someone's having betrayed the partisans. A bunker under a farmhouse was encircled. Garrisons from Plunge (55-55N, 21-50E), Plateliai, and Seda (56-10N, 22-05E) participated. There were seven partisans, four of them Lithuanians and three of them Germans, who were in the farmhouse having their breakfast when the Russians attacked. Two partisans ran upstairs and five hid in the bunker. It was a concrete bunker and the partisans could fire from it. The fight lasted until evening. The house was burned down and its only legal inhabitant, an old woman, escaped. The partisans were killed by grenades. The Russians found meat, butter, and nine cowhides in the bunker. They traced the farmers who had offered the cows to the partisans. Seven farmers were arrested and, in a very short time, deported.
6. During an encirclement [date not stated] in the Voveraiciiai forest (55-56N, 21-20E), army units discovered a bunker. A leader of the Lithuanian National Guard (Siauliu Sajunga) and his two sons were hiding in it. All of them wore Lithuanian Army uniforms; they were all killed.
7. The istrebiteli often independently make encirclements in their own areas. In 1948 they conducted a large-scale roundup [location unstated]. The partisans succeeded in dispersing and, after gathering in a more distant place, they attacked the istrebiteli. The leader of the partisans was taken alive, beaten, and killed. The others scattered. In the morning, seven partisans were missing.
8. The Bolsheviks continually try to exterminate the partisans. In spring and winter 1948, large-scale roundups were arranged by the Russians and, as a result of them, the number of partisans has become much smaller.² Many partisans were killed and many hideouts discovered.

Partisan Corpses

9. From spring to fall 1948, 36 partisan corpses were brought to the square of Kartena (55-55N, 21-29E) for display. Also, one partisan was taken alive and, subsequently, inquiries were made among the townspeople about his connections, etc. The inhabitants of Kartena said that the Russians

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buried the partisans in the garden of the security force grounds. Several bunkers were found by the Russians in the Voveraiciiai forest and, after encirclement, nine partisan corpses were brought in. In Plunge, it is said that the partisans were buried in a former German trench.

10. Corpses of partisans were also brought to Alsedziai (56-02N, 22-02E) and inquiries were made about the names of "these sons." Sometime later at meetings, the townspeople protested against such Russian actions and said that their children were frightened and dreamed about the corpses at night, etc. The priests said that the townspeople, not the partisans, were disgraced when the Russians acted in such a way. After this, the Russians changed their means of "investigation." After 1948, the corpses of slain partisans were no longer left on squares but were brought into the yard of the security forces and were buried or were transported to other places. Before being carried off, the corpses were washed by prisoners from the cellars of the security force. Photographs were taken of the corpses in a sitting position with only loincloths covering them.

Russian Losses

11. As a result of skirmishes with partisans the Russians also suffered many losses, but they tried to conceal them. Russians were mostly buried in rayon towns. Solemn funerals were arranged only for high officials. Death notices of soldiers were never published; they were buried like partisans in places no one knew about.

Anti-Partisan Propaganda

12. The Bolsheviks propagandize against the partisans. At meetings and at church fairs, the security chiefs try to prove the uselessness of partisan activity or of supporting such activity. The townspeople are urged to inform the Russians about the partisans. It is promised that the partisans will not be punished and that fewer persons will be deported to Siberia. Some individuals trust the Russians and give them information. In 1948 during a church fair in Berzai (not located), a meeting was held at which the chief of the MVD addressed the inhabitants. He assured them that the Soviet Union had sufficient bread and weapons and that the Lithuanians should not wait for help from elsewhere, since the Americans suffer from hunger themselves. He stated that by partisan activities the Lithuanians only devastate their own country. This security chief was later transferred from Plateliai to the volost of Kiliai (probably Kuliai 55-48N, 21-39E) and [redacted] he was killed there.

Clothing and Equipment

13. Partisans wear uniforms of the former Lithuanian Army, the Soviet Army, the MVD, the istrebiteli, or ordinary civilian clothes. Soviet Army uniforms and civilian clothes were most common in the summer of 1951. The type of clothing worn is dependent upon the need of the situation. At a meeting of Lithuanian partisans, participants would probably all change into Lithuanian uniforms. At such meetings, news is exchanged. In the beginning it was not permitted to arrange parties, since the leaders said there was no reason to be gay: the parents of most of the partisans had been deported, the country was suffering, taxes were high, etc. In places where there is danger, the partisans wear MVD uniforms or ordinary clothes. As there are a great number of istrebiteli everywhere, istrebiteli uniforms are very popular among the partisans and are worn whenever partisans travel from one locality to another. The alternating of partisan uniforms, i.e., switching from one type of uniform to another as circumstances require, misleads the Russians and affects their morale.
14. Many partisans wear light clothing, including summer trousers like those worn by athletes, and army shoes which contact men purchase on the market. It is difficult to get caps and insignia, since these cannot be bought on the market. Besides regular boots, the partisans like a special boot,

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the top of which is made of canvas and the bottom part of which is made of leather; the soles are indented rubber. These are rarely found in shops. Particularly in fall, winter, and spring, the partisans need these boots because they do not leave suspicious traces when the partisans walk around (sic). During campaigns the partisans often switch footgear. For example, if they wear regulation boots when crossing a forest, they change into shoes when leaving the forest and coming to a road.

15. In the beginning, the Soviet Army had large reserves of clothing, and the partisans were on good terms with the warehouse men. The Soviet soldiers used to exchange clothing for home-made whisky. Partisans even acquired weapons and decorations from soldiers in exchange for whisky. There were great quantities of various weapons in army unit stockpiles. These weapons were registered and were mostly German weapons, collected as trophies. Wide-scale exchanges took place. Partisan liaison men exploited the situation and involved Soviet officers in such sales, so that the latter would not dare report these exchanges to the authorities.
16. Equipment was also obtained when the partisans frightened the Soviet soldiers with threats. If a drunken soldier asked for more whisky, he was told by the partisans that he could not get any without paying for it. If the soldier had no money, the partisans offered to exchange whisky for his boots, coat, pistol, etc.; and when he asked why these things were needed, he was told that they were needed for the partisans. If the soldier then threatened to inform the security police, he was warned that, if he tried to do so, the partisans would tell the police that he had sold things to them. Another means of obtaining Soviet equipment was to get soldiers drunk and, on the way home, attack them and take their uniforms and weapons.
17. Persons discharged from labor units or from the army are allowed to keep their uniforms. Such uniforms are mostly worn and are very seldom in good condition. In spring, the partisans are able to get the special boots described above from labor units in exchange for food. Reliable persons give clothing or uniforms to the partisans voluntarily; from other individuals, it is merely taken away. The partisans always try to get what they need in a friendly manner; but, if they cannot get it in that way, they use force. Persons who give something to the partisans and persons from whom something is taken are obliged by the partisans to keep this fact to themselves.
18. It is getting more and more difficult and is now (1951) practically impossible to obtain clothing through exchanges or by other means. There are now no trophy weapons left and all other weapons have been registered. It is almost impossible to obtain cartridges. The partisans have only old weapons with shattered barrels; the cartridges and grenades do not explode. Automatic pistols catch and injuries often occur, causing partisans to be killed. In Aleksandri (35-56N, 31-43E), for example, when four partisans tried to destroy the propaganda center, they threw nine grenades through the window and all of them failed to explode. Three partisans were able to escape; one was killed.
19. The partisans do not plunder large stores, because they would need more time and more personnel for such actions. They merely take what they find after their attacks. [redacted] partisans receiving weapons from the air. In 1949 [redacted] the chief of the local security force searching the clothes of five or six partisan corpses. He found an automatic pistol capable of firing 200 shots (sic); [redacted] the chief say to the Communists that such automatics were not used during the last war and that he thought the partisans were supplied with such weapons from the air.

Food

20. In the beginning, food was taken from warehouses. Partisans do not take anything from decent farmers, not even when they are delivering their

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contributions to the State. Sometimes the partisans ask the farmers to give them apples or something else to eat. On the other hand, from farmers who sympathize with Communists or who are activists, the partisans, after warning these persons, take everything they need. From the kolkhozy the partisans take pigs and other animals. The kolkhozniki often support the partisans and give them what they need. At the present time, because the number of partisans is much smaller and their activity diminished, they can hide in small groups and, for the most part, can get their food in a peaceful way.

Money

21. In the beginning, partisans furnished themselves with money by taking government money from offices or from officials. Formerly, the plundering of cooperatives occurred frequently--mostly when the cooperatives were supplied with goods or when some employee was going to the rayon bank with cooperative money. Receipts were issued by the partisans to persons from whom money was taken. There were always judicial investigations after such plunders. Suspicious persons were arrested and were released only if there was no evidence against them. Money has been taken also from the smaller railroad stations. Individuals also collect money for the partisans and everyone willingly contributes.

Women and Families

22. Lithuanian women participate in partisan activities and help the partisans. Most of them do liaison work; they are armed and fight beside the men only when they have no other choice. It sometimes happens that a whole family will join the partisans, and the women and children live among the partisans with the father. [redacted] a woman from the village of Dovainiai (56-05N, 21-46E) was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment because of her partisan activities. In the year 1948, 60 inhabitants, including women, of Kartena escaped into the forest.

Communications

23. [redacted] partisan newspapers were published in Mazeikiai (56-21N, 22-21E) [redacted] such newspapers which were printed with an apolografas (sic). In 1947 at Telsiai (55-59N, 22-15E), 15 high school pupils were arrested and the Russians found a printing press, newspapers, and weapons. Several pupils succeeded in escaping and joined the partisans.
24. Partisan groups communicate only through their liaison men. These liaison men travel to Klaipeda, Vilnius, and other places, supply the partisans with weapons and documents, and find jobs for the partisans with the MVD and other offices.

Operations

25. The partisans know the MVD methods of operation very well. They know their signals and, therefore, can easily trick them during encirclements. The partisans send their members clandestinely to work with the security authorities. Such members have various falsified documents and travel by train to various places. Some partisans participate in encirclements of partisans as MGB members.

Specific Examples of Partisan Activity

Incidents Demonstrating Leadership

26. A former minor partisan leader was M. [redacted] from Sarnelliai in Seda rayon. M. [redacted] was a gymnasium graduate and served in the Lithuanian Army. He was a strict disciplinarian and expected obedience from his men. He did not drink and did not permit his men to drink. M. [redacted] participated in many combat missions and escaped from several encirclements, like the one

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near Barstyciai (56-09N, 21-52E) in the Kagiai forest in 1947. Here he escaped with four partisans and five Soviet Army soldiers who had joined partisan ranks.

27. M _____'s sister lived near the Kerpauskynė forest (not located). Once when M _____ went to visit her, he stayed for a chat and then went to hide for the night in the house of neighbor P _____. The house was not inhabited, since the owner was living on the former M _____ farm. Soviet garrison soldiers making a routine search attacked M _____ who succeeded in jumping from the end of the house. Firing during his escape, he reached the Kerpauskynė forest.
28. Some time later, M _____ and his group were surrounded near Alsėdziai and a friend of M _____ was killed. The friend came from the area of Aukštaitija (Upper Lithuania). During the roundup, the friend was only wounded in the legs but asked that he not be left behind. With an automatic pistol one of his friends fired a series of shots into his chest. The remaining men swam across a river and escaped. The friend who died thus had a beautiful voice and liked to sing. He composed several partisan songs and hymns including: "Mes neturim aukso, nei brangių metalų, turim brangią žemę, laistomą krauju." ("We have no gold nor valuable metals, but we have a beloved country steeped in blood.")
29. M _____ visited many places in Zemaitija. _____ He does not know whether or not these persons are still alive. He did hear that the comedian B _____, one of the members of the group, was killed. M _____ himself was killed in 1948 during a roundup near Alsėdziai.
30. The three Z _____ brothers were partisan group-leaders. They were from the village of Šlektyne (probably Šleckai, 56-00N, 21-58E) in the vicinity of Plateliai. One was born in 1929; the other two were older and had both served in the army. The three brothers had escaped into the forest when their parents were deported to Siberia. These men were brave and frequently acted alone, though each had several men under his supervision. In 1949 the eldest was encircled by Russians when he left his friends and followed someone from whom he wanted to get information. Z _____ hid from his pursuers for a day and a half in a swamp. Then he tried to reach his group near Darbenai (56-02N, 21-15E) but, being very tired, he fell asleep in a rye field. A brigade of Russian Communist activists heard him snoring when they passed the field and they tried to capture him alive. Z _____ was a very strong man and wrestled with one of the Russians. While doing so, he was wounded. Despite the wound, he succeeded in shooting himself in the forehead with an automatic pistol which he held in his sprained hand. However, he was still taken alive and brought to Mosedis (56-10N, 21-35E).
31. In Mosedis, Z _____ was beaten, questioned, and tried. When asked about the composition of his group and those who supported him, he said that his only support was the automatic pistol. He also told the Russians that he had seen and visited many places, had shot many Communists, and that he was fighting for the freedom of Lithuania. It is said that Z _____ succeeded in hiding an egg-shaped grenade even after he was searched and imprisoned. He died after several days of torture in the cellar of the prison in Mosedis. Many individuals were excited when they heard about his death and feared that he might have betrayed farmers and liaison men. But, when no one was arrested, these people were sure that he never betrayed them. The second Z _____ brother was killed during a roundup in 1947 in the village of Puskoriai (56-07N, 21-53E). His group was unexpectedly attacked in early morning by MVD men who arrived in three cars. The fight lasted four hours. Two partisans succeeded in escaping. Those killed included Z _____ himself and two others.

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32. The youngest Z _____ brother was taken prisoner in late December 1950 while lying ill in his bunker in Maciukiai (56-06N, 21-51E). A month before his capture he had been wounded in the leg during a roundup in the Mantvidine forest (not located). P _____, from the village of Puskoriai, was also a member of the Z _____ group and was in the bunker during the roundup. Also in the group was J _____ also from Puskoriai, who had been a liaison man for the partisans until nine months before the roundup when he came to the bunker to join them. He did so because he was being drafted into the army.
33. About a month before the encirclement, P _____ and J _____, when returning from a "walk," met an activist. As the two partisans did not want to shoot, they chased the activist into the bushes and let his white horse loose. After this they went to see P _____'s brother who was living legally in the same village as the activist. They made an appointment with the brother for the delivery of some food and whisky to the bunker. After the partisans returned to their bunker, it began to snow and the trails leading from the bunker were covered. This condition lasted for quite some time, during which the partisans could not leave. P _____'s brother decided to deliver the food as soon as the weather improved. One night when it was snowing, thinking that his footprints would be covered, the brother went to the bunker. When he arrived, it stopped snowing and his footprints remained in the snow. The activist, who probably followed P _____'s brother on horseback, immediately informed the security police in Plateliai.
34. The region around the bunker was encircled at dawn. The bunker was discovered by the Russians and they asked the partisans to surrender. The partisans refused. Then the security forces sent S _____ to the entrance of the bunker. S _____, who probably lived in the same village in which P _____'s brother lived, had been stopped by the istreibiteli on their way to the roundup. They thought he would be able to persuade the partisans to surrender. But the partisans started to fire and S _____ had to return to the istreibiteli. The latter tried once more to persuade the partisans to surrender by saying that they would be sentenced for only eight to ten years. It did not help. After this, grenades were thrown into the bunker and the shooting lasted two hours. The security forces, seeing that the partisans still would not surrender, forced their men to break into the bunker, which consisted of two cells. Three partisans were already dead and the sick Z _____ had been wounded and was not able to get up and blast his bunker. He was taken alive and, dressed only in his underwear, was transferred to the prison in Plateliai. On the same evening, the security police transferred him to some other place. It is said that he is now dead. In the Z _____ bunker the security police found automatic rifles and other weapons, among them an electrical machine gun (sic) weighing 40 kilograms. These had previously been captured by the partisans from the istreibiteli.
35. Z _____ [not stated which brother is meant] was one of the old partisans. He joined the partisan ranks during the first deportations from Lithuania, was active, and was wounded several times. He exterminated such activists as Agota Stonkiene; her son Vytautas, a Communist Youth member; and also the istreibiteli Stropus (fnu). From a brigade of istreibiteli driving through the Mantvidine forest, Z _____ succeeded in separating and killing Valinskiene (fnu) and several other persons. He tried not to harm decent people. He preferred to suffer from hunger than to go to Lithuanians' houses, not because he was afraid to go, but because he did not want to cause them any difficulties. He was very strict and was convinced that beatings or threats would not improve an activist. He felt that, by using such methods, the partisans only harmed themselves. Z _____, for example, twice warned the activist Zakstutis (fnu) of the village of Dovainiai. When Zakstutis moved to Klaipeda, he proceeded to betray the partisans and told everyone that all the inhabitants of the village of Dovainiai were bandits. After this experience, Z _____ no longer warned the activists. He would not torture them but killed them without pity.

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36. Z _____, as well as other partisans, agreed that, formerly, warnings to activists did have merit. In the beginning the Lithuanians were spoiled by propaganda and were encouraged by the Communists through ignorance. They worked for the occupation because they had valid reasons for doing so. However, it was felt that, later, persons who worked for the Communists did so because of conviction, because of their desire to distinguish themselves, because they wanted to avoid deportation, because they wanted a better position, and because they wanted to profit in an easy way. It was felt by partisans such as Z _____ that such persons should be killed without pity. Charity toward such persons could not be justified, since, when they were discharged or had to leave the activists' ranks, such persons were deported to Siberia anyway. Source claims that many betrayers were well-to-do individuals who joined the kolkhozy because they wanted to flatter the Communists. The poor people, on the contrary, were comparatively more resistant and often much more careful.
37. In mid-summer 1947, R _____, his brother, and V _____, all from the village of Puskoriai, participated in a fight near Giedrenai (probably Gegrenai, 56-06N, 21-57E) on the way from Zem. Kalvariija (56-06N, 22-00E) to Plateliai. The partisans lived in a small bunker and the activist Vaskys (fn) informed the garrisons about its location. It seems that Vaskys betrayed the partisans because they had attacked him and his family and burned their property. The partisans were encircled by garrison soldiers from Mazeikiai and Seda. In those days one garrison consisted of 25 to 30 persons. The bunker was attacked at night and the partisans fought for two and a half days. They were well supplied with cartridges, and townspeople said that after this fight baskets full of shells were gathered. The partisans succeeded in breaking through the encirclement by night. Only R _____ was wounded; he lost his thumb.
38. V _____ had escaped and joined the partisans when his parents were deported to Siberia. He was a liaison man with the partisans and later returned to his relatives and lived legally. However, he was later betrayed and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. He made no confession during his trial and he is now laboring in a lead mine near Novosibirskiy.
39. R _____ was killed in the winter of 1948 in Dovainiai. When he was visiting his uncle, his footprints were traced during a roundup. He fought from morning to evening but, because he was wounded, he could not escape. He killed himself. His brother was killed at his uncle's in the village of Puskoriai.
40. The K _____ brothers from the village of Gilaiciai (56-05N, 21-45E) were killed between Gilaiciai and Mosedis [date not specified]. They were overtaken in their bunker. Before this, in Gilaiciai at the home of A _____, their group used to have meetings with another partisan group. It seems that A _____ was afraid of the Russians and betrayed the partisans. The partisans had never trusted A _____ and therefore were very careful. They were always ready to fight when they came to his house. At the last meeting of the partisans, the Russians hid in A _____'s barn. When the partisans arrived, they took A _____ and his son into the barn with them. There was a fight with the Russians and both A _____ and his son were killed. One of the K _____ brothers was wounded, but he succeeded in hiding in the straw and was not discovered. The three remaining partisans escaped. The corpses of the father and son were taken by the Russians.
41. T _____ from Gintariškiai (probably Ginteliske 56-03N, 21-44E) was a very shrewd and brave partisan. On 1 May 1948, the Communist holiday, he went alone to Gintariškiai, broke the windows of the school, and broke up a meeting which was being held there. When the Russians were informed about him, they tried to take him alive. No one has heard about him for quite some time, and it is said that he is already dead.

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42. N _____ was from the village of Virksai (not located) or Poplotele (56-03N, 21-56E). He attended school and, during the German occupation, was employed by the material distribution point in Plateliai. He was killed near Darbenai during the harvest. All his personal documents were found in his clothes. It seems that a liaison man betrayed N _____'s parents by informing the Russians that they were hiding weapons. A comparatively large store of weapons was found by the Russians, including automatic pistols, rifles, grenades, and even some machine guns. The store was underground and potatoes were planted on the surface. The parents could prove that they were ignorant of the store, but, in spite of this, they were thoroughly questioned and then banished to Siberia. A friend of N _____'s was found dead by a farmer when harvesting rye. Near the corpse, the farmer found an automatic pistol and grenades. It was said that 18 partisan photographs were found in the friend's clothes.

Food Procurement Activity

43. In fall 1948, three partisans went after dark to the storekeeper of Kalupenai (55-58N, 21-29E) between Kretinga (55-54N, 21-14E) and Plunge. They locked the storekeeper in his house, took the warehouse keys, and took several cartloads (about six tons) of rye. The carts were found the next morning near Salantai (56-04N, 21-34E) and Kalnalis (56-01N, 21-32E), although the partisans had left in the opposite direction. This happened when contributions had to be delivered to the State.
44. One evening in fall 1947, seven partisans came to the Griecine mill in the village of Babrungnai (55-59N, 21-55E). _____ up to mid-July 1951, the miller's fee in Lithuania was still paid in corn. Only the sovkhosy pay for the grinding with money. The administrator of the mill was a Russian who spoke only a little Lithuanian. One of the partisans appeared to be Y _____. This group of partisans took Browning rifles from the administrator and asked him to show them the corn which belonged to the State. They loaded this corn into three carts, gave the administrator a receipt, and said he could enter the receipt in his books in the morning. The partisans warned the mill workers not to leave the mill until morning. Y _____ was later arrested for being a partisan liaison man and transferred to Vilnius, but he did not confess. He was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. His father, formerly leader of the Lithuanian National Guard in Plateliai, was tortured to death in the Rainiai forest (not located). The other family members were deported to Siberia.
45. One evening in 1948, the partisans came to the kolkhoz in Pakeraf (55-54N, 21-52E) between Plunge and Rietavas (55-43N, 21-56E). They asked the feeder to show them the pigs belonging to the kolkhoz. They took three or four of them and also two cows. A white horse (probably taken to transport the stolen animals) was found later in the garden of the security forces. It had blood stains on its back.
46. In August 1947, in the Alsedine (Alsedziai?) forest, the Russians discovered and encircled a partisan bunker containing a large quantity of butter which the MVD guessed came from the dairy in Zem. Kalvarija. The bunker was large, had several cells, and was well-furnished. It had water-kettles, meat, cartridges, and even bed linen. Several partisans fought from a swamp and succeeded in breaking through the encirclement. Three partisans were killed and many Russians were wounded. The partisans in the bunker blew it up at the very last moment and all the Russians who were just entering were killed. Later, four partisans plundered a shipment of one carload of butter which was headed for Zem. Kalvarija. After these attacks, food shipments, including shipments of butter, were escorted by istrebiteli.
47. In fall 1950, five pigs were taken from the kolkhoz in Sateikiai (55-59N, 21-41E). Several farmers from the kolkhoz and also some inhabitants of

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the village participated in this action with the partisans. The Russians found out who did it and three farmers were arrested. Four farmers fled into the forests. One of the arrested farmers was L from the village of Stribaiciai (probably Stirbaiciai 56-01N, 21-46E). Near his house the Russians had found the buried entrails of a pig. On the window sill of this house they also found stoppers (corks) which had been used to stop the bleeding.

Money Procurement Activity

48. In 1948 partisans took 20,000 to 25,000 rubles from the ranger's house in Kretinga. They were not caught, although the garrison was stationed only one and a half kilometers from the ranger's house.
49. In summer 1949, the director of the Saliniai center (probably Seleniai 55-59N, 21-37E), which consists of seven sovkhozy, was attacked when returning from the bank with money for the payment of employees. The director, a Lithuanian CP member, was in a truck with an employee of the central administration. The director had a gun, since directors are always armed. The two were attacked from the brushwood. Twenty thousand rubles fell into the hands of the partisans. The director was questioned for quite some time but was finally released.
50. In summer 1948, the cooperative at Sateikiai was plundered. Materials, whisky, food, and money were taken. The administrator tried to prevent the plundering, but he was beaten up. Employees of the cooperative were arrested, but after two or three weeks they were released, as there was no evidence against them.
51. In 1948 the railroad station in Lieplauke (55-58N, 22-06E) was plundered. Two persons made the attack and took 28,000 rubles. One of the attackers wandered about eight kilometers from the station and started to drink. He was discovered and, when he tried to escape, was killed. The Russians found 10,000 rubles in his clothes. The other attacker escaped into the forest.³

Activities Involving Women and Families

52. In the rayon of Skuedas (56-16N, 21-31E), a man who was formerly a member of the Lithuanian National Guard and who was a forest keeper by profession joined the partisans with his whole family, consisting of his wife, daughter, and son. This partisan family had a liaison man, a small farmer who was living near the forest and who supplied the family with food. After some time this liaison man was arrested by the Russians, who forced him to show them the bunker of the partisan family. The townspeople say that the liaison man walked into the forest and around the bunker. This seemed to be the signal for the Russians. The next day the bunker was encircled by the Russians and the family, with the exception of the daughter, was killed. The daughter was not in the bunker during the roundup. The liaison man tried to move to Skupdas but was killed by the partisans when he returned to his house to take the furniture.
53. In 1948 the two D brothers were well-known partisans. The D group was famous and was known under the name of . This group acted without pity. One of the brothers used to say, "It is better to kill two innocent persons than to let one guilty person escape." Both brothers were very strict. This group always acted on its own responsibility and punished its liaison men as it thought best. Other partisans often did not approve of their actions. One of the brothers was formerly a teacher. The wife of one brother was arrested and tortured by the Russians. After finally being released, she also joined the partisans. She broke through encirclements several times. This group was betrayed and attacked in a small house on the fringe of the Mantvidine forest. It was raining on that

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evening and the partisans had no guards. The MGB approached the house and started to throw grenades through the windows. A partisan woman and three male partisans were killed. The owner of the house, whose husband was serving in the army, was killed, as was her son. A man who had come to the house owner asking her to join him in harvesting potatoes was also killed.

54. In 1949 near Kartena, there was a roundup of a bunker inhabited by four partisans. The woods were encircled by garrisons from Kretinga, Salantai, and Kartena. Two partisans escaped and two, a woman and a man, were killed. The woods were searched for two or three days for the escaping partisans, but they were not found.

Actions Against Transports

55. The partisans unload or burn trucks carrying goods and guns belonging to the security units. They throw grenades into the trucks if they suspect traps. This happened once in the Voveraiciai forest when some partisans were on their way to Kretinga. In the same forest in 1947, partisans burned a vehicle carrying three Russians, and some time later one carrying seven Russians. In the neighborhood of Darbenai, they destroyed three trucks carrying istrebiteli. This was done with machine guns and grenades. Because major roundups followed such activities, the partisans always left the region immediately after their attacks.

Action Against Bailiffs

56. In 1948 a Russian bailiff was killed in the area of Rietavas; two other bailiffs succeeded in escaping. A big funeral with an orchestra and speeches was arranged for the slain bailiff. [redacted] the slain bailiff had not been a bad man. [redacted] not all those who have arrived from other Soviet republics are bad. For example, there are bailiffs who do not inventory all the property of an individual or household, who do not interfere unless necessary, and who reduce the age at which animals are to be confiscated. [redacted] when property is taken from kulaks, the bailiff is not present. Generally, several persons from the rayon administration come to the person or family and check and inventory all property. The bailiff appears only to help in political cases or to carry out court decisions. His records become a part of the court records.

Activities Involving Provocateurs

57. The Communists send provocateurs to inhabitants who live near the forests and who are suspected of being partisan liaison men. These provocateurs say that they have escaped from the Russians and want to join the partisans. In 1949 a policeman named V [redacted] from Zem. Kalvarija was sentenced to 25 years of labor. This happened after five Russians, who seemed to be very much in distress, came to the V [redacted] house. It was known that V [redacted] was helping persons who escaped and who were hiding from the Russians. The provocateurs asked him either to show them the way to the partisans whom they wanted to join or to give them some food and weapons, since otherwise they would be lost. V [redacted] gave them some food and also gave them a Browning rifle. When the Russians got the Browning, one of them left the house and whistled. The house was immediately surrounded by Russians and was thoroughly searched. The Russians raked the papers in the stove and found a newspaper and three more Brownings.
58. In 1947, a farm woman named N [redacted] from the village of Miciukai (probably Maciukai) saw three men crawling from the bushes of the nearby forest. One of the men was D [redacted], a Lithuanian, who had been prohibited by the partisans from speaking to anyone or from leaving the forest. These men asked N [redacted]

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to show them the way to the partisans. The woman said that she knew only where three Germans were hiding but had not heard anything about Lithuanians. She promised to meet the three men the next day, to bring them food, and to contact the Germans. The following day the woman brought them some food, but the German partisans whom the woman had promised to contact did not show up. When the woman caught sight of D _____, she at once understood that she had been deceived. She threw the food to the ground and escaped. Some time later, D _____ was arrested and was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment.

59. Single individuals are also sent to the Lithuanians by the Russians as provocateurs. One was V _____ from Plateliai. He wandered around calling on townspeople for about three months. The partisans did not want him. If a farmer gave him some food, V _____ immediately betrayed him. V _____ was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment because he stole a sheep. The Russians also sent women. A girl sent by the Russians joined the partisans and lived with them for half a year. When she left them, she betrayed many partisans and showed their bunkers to the Russians. This girl is a Communist Youth member and is now employed as a maid by the chief of the Kartena rayon.

Illegal Activities of the Istrebiteli and MVD

60. After Christmas 1950, seven or eight istrebiteli came to the mill in Bebringas (probably Babrungas 55-55N, 21-51E). The administrator of the mill was T _____. The istrebiteli said that they were partisans and took the corn belonging to the State, as well as the corn left by the farmers who were present. On the way back, when the istrebiteli were driving through a forest, they were stopped by MVD troopers who were driving a car. They were asked for their documents, but, instead of showing them, the istrebiteli opened fire and started to run into the forest. An istrebitel was killed and, when the MVD troopers examined the corpse and saw that it was an istrebitel who belonged to the same security unit, no searches were made and the istrebiteli who succeeded in escaping into the forest were not followed or hunted.
61. In the winter of 1950-1951, two MVD troopers came to the house of two sisters who were living at the market place in the village of Karkolikai in the vicinity of Skuodas. The two troopers were in uniform and, speaking Russian, asked for gold coins. One of the sisters succeeded in escaping by jumping through the window. The other sister refused to give the gold coins and was hit on the head with an automatic pistol and lost consciousness. The troopers searched the cupboards and every corner of the room looking for the gold coins but could find none. They discovered two or more gold watches.
62. The sister who escaped ran to the nearby kolkhozy center and summoned the kolkhozniki. She returned to the house with a group of shouting friends. The MVD troopers, seeing the approaching crowd, left the house. The second sister, who in the meantime had recovered and saw an automatic pistol and cartridge belt left behind by one of the troopers, took these and ran through the woods to her neighbor and told him the story. The MVD trooper saw that he had forgotten his weapon and belt at the house and returned to search for it.
63. The next day the sister and her neighbor decided to submit the pistol and the cartridge belt to the security authorities or to the prosecutor. They were sly and knew that they would be watched. By roundabout ways, they finally brought these articles to the judge. There were initials on the belt. They told the whole story to the judge and the latter immediately phoned the security authorities. Records were made and a lawsuit was opened in Skuodas, where there is a special court for political lawsuits. One of the MVD troopers was a Party member and was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. It was especially emphasized in the course of the pleading that the MVD trooper had disgraced the Soviet Union.

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64. Several times in Klaipeda militiamen and sailors were caught while plundering. In 1949 a policeman and several Russian sailors went by truck to Kretinga. They met a Jew driving a cart. This Jew was purchasing provisions and had a large sum of money. This crime was traced by the truck used by the plunderers. The policeman escaped, but the sailors were arrested, sentenced, and imprisoned. On another occasion, a cooperative in a city was plundered by sailors with the aid of militiamen. Materials, whisky, and money were stolen. The plunderers were traced when a woman tried to sell the stolen material on the market.
65. In the winter of 1947, Communist Party Secretary Mykolas Joksas of Plateliai and seven istrebiteli stole a horse from farmer B _____ in Dovainiai. D _____ from Salantai was protecting the farmer and started to shoot with an automatic pistol which he had grabbed from Joksas. The istrebiteli who accompanied Joksas escaped and ran to the volost bailiff, asking for help. Joksas, who was wounded during the fight, escaped to a swamp. He was found later and it was said that he had been asleep. He died from his injuries and was solemnly buried in Kretinga cemetery. D _____ was also killed, as was the stolen horse.
66. For three days the corpse of D _____ was dragged from one place to another. Then his mother came and, when she wept before his corpse, she was immediately arrested by the Russians. They also went to the D _____ farm to arrest his father. But the father said he was glad that the son had been killed, because the son was a thief and had even stolen a horse from his own father. The bailiff confirmed the fact that the father was always complaining about his son and that he was not informed about the son's whereabouts and never visited him. D _____'s father thus cleared himself and his property was not confiscated. The townspeople said that this action was "arranged."

General Conditions in Lithuania

67. Rumors are being spread about the possibility of a war in spring or fall /presumably 1952/. The Lithuanians believe these rumors, because they are waiting for their liberation.
68. Loud-speakers are installed in factories, workers' living quarters, squares, railroad stations, on trains, etc. They are set up in such a way that individuals are always within earshot of a loud-speaker. These loud-speakers transmit local news, news from abroad, music, and information about the successes of the Soviet Union, about plans which have been accomplished, work heroes who promise to increase the percentage of their work, etc. In addition, they tell of the miserable situation of the capitalist countries, the refusal of the British soldiers to fight for the imperialistic interests of Americans, the protests of American women against sending their sons to the fighting army, etc. News of the collection of signatures for peace, propaganda against the Pope and religion, information about thousands of poor workers, their refusal to unload ships, etc., is also included. Propaganda from the newspapers is also transmitted.

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Comments:

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1. The mention of the visit of a partisan leader from Vilnius _____ should not be considered confirmation as it probably originated _____ 25X1
- 25X1A 2. _____ the last large-scale roundup known to him took place in July 1947.
- 25X1A 3. The story as told here differs in some details from the episode as described _____

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